

# COAL CRISIS GRATE, ROOSEVELT WARNS

As the strike began a railroad of National Guardsmen moved to the Chicago and Alton. Col. William Swanson, commander of the 132d Infantry, announced later from his Chicago headquarters that the new arrivals would relieve the troops previously sent.

The far reaching effect of the tieup, temporary though it may be, became apparent to-day with the beginning of freight cessation. Industry, towns southwest of Chicago and Aurora, Elgin and other cities on the "outer belt" will suffer the most.

The Elgin, Joliet and Eastern is known as the "outer belt" for switching around and through Chicago. It is used to shut all traffic around Chicago coming from either the West or East.

Arrangements were made to-night for a peace conference to be held tomorrow between P. F. McManus, superintendent of the railroad, and Chairman O'Day, representing the "Big Four" brotherhoods. Mr. O'Day asserted tonight that the men will return to work if the troops are removed.

The conference plan was brought about after all day efforts on the part of the railroad executives to meet the brotherhood chiefs.

At Bloomington, under similar conditions, guardsmen were withdrawn from yards and yard and engine places being taken by civilians guards.

## BROTHERHOOD CLERKS ARE FOR 'SAFETY FIRST'

Will Quit Work if Lives Endangered, Is Warning.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9 (Associated Press).—Clerks, freight handlers and station men, who are not on strike, have been ordered to "stay away from their usual places of employment whenever their lives are endangered by the use of arms, guards, or defective railroad equipment," the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Station and Express Employees announced to-day, in a statement to the Associated Press.

In the announcement the brotherhood stated that this action had been taken two weeks ago in two specific instances where lives of men had been endangered by armed guards. "The men were ordered to remain away from their jobs until the guards were removed," said Mr. Mumby, assistant to E. H. Fitzgerald, president of the union, stated, "and were out only a day when the guards were removed and the men returned to work."

Mr. Mumby said so many complaints were being received from clerks and men employed in yards who are not on strike that "we considered some drastic action necessary."

The text of the order sent out to all general chairman of the clerks' brotherhood reads that "whenever your lives are endangered by the use of arms, guards, or defective railroad equipment, you are instructed to remain away from your usual places of employment until the dangers are removed."

It was stated that in two terminal points, where the clerks remained away from work, 200 men being involved in one instance and 100 in another, the clerks failed to report for work until the guards were removed and the men returned to work.

"The instructions to the men do not constitute a strike but is simply a matter of personal safety," Mr. Mumby said. "It is a quick way to get action, as the men do not have to wait until a strike ballot is taken and when the danger is removed they can immediately go back to work without waiting until formal negotiations are entered into as would be the case if a strike was called."

## MANY HEADS BATTERED IN MINE STRIKE RIOT

4 Deputies Injured When Attacked by Nanticoke Mob.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 9.—Six hundred striking miners and sympathizers clashed with Deputy Sheriffs, coal and iron policemen and State troops near the Treadwell colliery of the Glen Alden Company at Nanticoke early to-day. Before the rioters were dispersed one man was in the hospital, four Deputy Sheriffs were injured, and their automobile was completely wrecked and scores of heads were bumped by the swinging clubs of the strong arm of the law.

Anthony Adamski, a striker, was taken to the Nanticoke State Hospital suffering from lacerations and bruises and John Swoyski, a policeman, was suffering from a severe wound on the head inflicted by mistake on the part of one of the State troops.

Rocks and clubs were the weapons used by the strikers but they showed these upon the sheriffs, police and troops until the well organized State police force drove them to cover. While the fight was on part of the mob attacked the automobile of the Deputy Sheriffs and tore it apart.

## STRIKERS IN NEW HAVEN BLACKJACK A TRAVELER

Also Attack Laborer Who Is Not Railroad Employee.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 9.—Violence is becoming almost a daily occurrence here in the railroad stopmen's strike. Two men, neither of them railroad workers, were severely beaten by strikers while walking on the streets yesterday afternoon. One of the men is Goldie McGloster, 20, negro, beating his way from Houston, Tex., to Boston. He was taken up by six strikers, suddenly set upon, hit without warning and blackjacked him. A passing motorist took McGloster to New Haven Hospital. Thomas J. Fenton, a striking railroad machinist, and William F. Maroney, a striking machinist's helper, were arrested as two of the assailants.

About the same time that McGloster was being beaten three alleged strikers attacked George Saller, a brickyard laborer who was walking near the railroad yards. Saller ran when the strikers attacked him with their bats. Police Sergeant Bernard P. Reilly found the three assailants in a saloon, but they escaped in a long chase through back yards, although the policeman emptied his revolver at them.

## AMERICANS IN RUSH TO BUY WELSH COAL

CARDIFF, Aug. 9.—The American demand for coal in consequence of the miners' strike in the United States continues unabated. Orders for an additional 500,000 tons have been received in the last few days, making a total of 1,500,000 tons for delivery in August and September.

There is a keen demand for anthracite, but all that is available is already booked, and the American orders cannot be filled, although some of the applicants have expressed their willingness to pay 70 shillings a ton.

Other grades vary from 20 to 30 shillings, and it is said the operators do not desire to increase these prices, preferring to keep the collieries working at a moderate speed rather than avail themselves of the momentary competition which, although raising the present price, might eventually damage their regular trade.

# Says Situation Is as Critical as United States Ever Faced in History.

LAUDS HARDING'S PLAN

'Responsibility Rests on Those Who Refuse to Heed President.'

ROCHESTER, Aug. 9.—That this country faces a crisis as serious as any that ever has gone down in history was the declaration of Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in warning to-day of the impending menace of a country tied up by the coal strike.

A coal famine stares us in the face, he said, and the country does not really know just what such a condition would mean. Mr. Roosevelt declared the responsibility of the crisis must rest upon those who have refused to give ear to the President's efforts to make peace in the industry.

The coal strike declaration from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy came as a conclusion to his speech at the Supervisor's picnic at Newport here to-day, and left no doubt in the minds of his hearers as the situation as viewed at Washington. He said:

"I have spoken to you friends of what has been done, of the very considerable achievements for the country that have been accomplished by the Republican administration. I would be derelict, however, if I left with you the impression that all is moving smoothly. All is not moving smoothly. The country is faced at this time by as grave a crisis as it ever has faced. We are stared in the face by the coal famine, and coal famine is a thing that no one believes that the country knows what a coal famine would mean."

"In the sheltered comfort surrounded by the average person it is difficult to transport the milk that is difficult by the children in the great cities. Coal is necessary to produce the bread eaten by the people. Coal is necessary to make the clothes on our backs."

"The President has striven earnestly to bring both strikes to an end. In so doing he has acted as the spokesman of the public, and he has done so with a determination that no one can yet be successful. Up to this time, however, one party or the other has refused to accept. The responsibility for impending conditions in the country must be placed on the shoulders of those who refuse to accept a reasonable compromise. They must bear the onus of the suffering of the women and the children. In the actual matter of coal famine, a minority of the country is engaged."

"The primary duty of the Government, however, is to a majority of the people, not to a minority. Should these negotiations fail to bring results we will have to move at once to protect the people. We are confronting must not occur again. All those engaged in these industries, employers and employees, will have to work out some method of adjustment to prevent these troubles."

"These matters are of such grave concern to the country that, if they do not, the Government will be forced to find some method of its own for preventing their recurrence. The interests of the people as a whole must be guarded. The men and women who buy coal by the yard will be protected."

"In the long run, however, the prevention of these troubles lies as I said in a recent speech in recognizing the partnership relation between labor and capital. They should should not be organized against one another in hostile camps, but as on some partnership basis, so that the success of the business reflects directly to the benefits of both."

## STRIKERS WANT INDIANA GOVERNOR IMPEACHED

Declare Use of Troops in Strike Unconstitutional.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. THREE HAVES, Ind., Aug. 9.—A resolution to the Indiana Legislature requesting the impeachment of Gov. McCray and the withdrawal of State militia from strike zones in the State was adopted at a demonstration of striking miners and railroaders and representatives of other trades unions following a parade of several thousand through the business district this afternoon.

The crowd marched through the business district with bands and carrying banners denouncing the stand of the Governor in attempting to "dig coal with bayonets."

The meeting was addressed by labor leaders, including L. N. Taylor, president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor.

The resolution declared Gov. McCray had overstepped his executive authority by sending troops into a peaceful community. It stated that the action of the Governor was costing the taxpayers probably \$1,000,000 and it was requested that the troops be withdrawn. The final paragraph of the resolution said:

"We, therefore, request the members of the House and Senate of the State of Indiana to take the necessary steps to impeach Gov. McCray for this unconstitutional, unlawful and un-American attitude."

## BIG JUMP IN COAL LOADINGS.

Figures for Monday Show 4,000 Car Increase.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Loadings of bituminous coal at the mines made a decided jump Monday, according to reports from coal carrying railroads assembled to-day by the Association of Railway Executives.

The reports showed loadings to have totaled 16,021 cars, which has been exceeded only on several days since the coal strike began April 1. Monday's total compared with an average loading of about 12,000 cars for last week. The average daily loading in August, 1921, when there was neither a coal nor a rail strike, was 22,588 cars.

"Reports show that on the Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western and the Louisville and Nashville railroads, the three largest coal carrying roads in the West Virginia and Kentucky non-union coal fields, 7,554 were loaded last Monday," the association's statement said. "These three roads alone shipped in June 7,573 cars daily, which was the heaviest month's coal loadings in their history."

## PLANE LANDS IN CANYON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The first airplane landing in the Grand Canyon of Arizona was made to-day by Lieut. R. B. Thomas, Officers Reserve Corps, at Turle Head, Ponto Plateau, near El Tovar, the National Park Service announced. The landing place was 3,000 feet below the rim of the canyon.

# 'Don't Shoot Brothers,' Communist Plea to U. S. Forces on Strike Duty

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE War Department sent out orders to-day to army corps commanders in all areas affected by the strikes of railroad and mine workers instructing them to take steps to keep circulars of the Communist Party of America from soldiers and guardsmen.

Thousands of these circulars, signed "J. Davis," secretary of the Communist Party of America, "have been distributed among the military forces who are on strike duty or who are likely to be called to do such duty. Military commanders have been told to use their own judgment in counteracting the effects of the circulars and in putting a stop to their distribution. Several complaints have been received by the War Department from army officers in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, West Virginia and virtually every other section affected by the coal strike. The circulars say:

"Do not shoot your brothers, the railway and mine strikers. They are not your enemies. They are fighting in order to obtain a scrap of bread for their families. They are useful citizens, workers who have produced millions of dollars' worth of wealth for the war profiteers. Whether you are in the United States Army or in the militias of the various States, do not shoot strikers."

"There can be no settlement of these strikes so long as the moneyed interests of Wall Street continue in their efforts to dominate American industry," he replied. "They are behind these walkouts as they are behind every disturbance in the ranks of labor or capital. Get them, and you will succeed in bringing industrial peace."

"What is the remedy for these battles for supremacy between labor and capital? There can be no settlement of these strikes so long as the moneyed interests of Wall Street continue in their efforts to dominate American industry," he replied. "They are behind these walkouts as they are behind every disturbance in the ranks of labor or capital. Get them, and you will succeed in bringing industrial peace."

"Well, I have already told you one fairly effective means of dealing with the situation, but think that there is another which might prove just as effective. Let us suppose that the owners of industries treat their men like men; let them pay a living wage and give them working conditions conducive to real self-expression, and you will have gone far toward eliminating the cause of the strike."

"Many manufacturers are not following this policy now and you can see the result."

"Labor unions," he remarked, "do you realize how those unions are formulated and for what reason. They are a union in the country formed primarily by the men themselves or run for their interests by a few capitalists and industrial leaders of finance, who know that with their workers organized into units they can be handled with twice the effectiveness they could be handled over the picket line, unorganized and working alone. The great principle in business is organization, and nobody knows this any better than the high lights of business."

"Destroy the power of men to whom war is a means for gain, break the influence of those who bring on war for their own mercenary ends, and the result will be easy accomplishment of peace."

"I believe that normal times in business and industry already are here. In fact business to-day is better than normal and the prospects for a continued stability are numerous."

"Harding, I believe, has done pretty well in his term of office. Things seem to be running about as well in Washington as they can, and that's well enough."

"The small hat, along with the knee length skirt, has gone into the discard, according to the latest millinery fashions shown last night at the twelfth semi-annual show of the Retail Millinery Association at the Hotel Astor. Out of a half a hundred confessions less than one-half of one per cent, were of the snug fitting toque style. The rest were extremely wide of brim and with a mushroom effect."

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The materials are mostly panne velvet or hatter's plush, in black, with drooping lines entirely concealing the head when viewed from the right side. Ostentatious feathers and a few cow trimmings give a little variety to the somber effect. Metallic fabrics are to be much worn, if the millinery offerings are a harbinger of winter wear. Hats that are not of the wide sweeping style are broad across the front and turn sharply back from the face where there are soft folds of velvet or brilliant metallic cloth linings.

The veil is to be worn to conceal shoulders, neck and head, all except the face. Long graceful lines of chintilly lace descend from the millinery achievements actually veiling the waist and hips. One harem veil worn over a tricorn was bewitching. A pair of luminous eyes peered through a slender opening between the crown and the first fold of the veil covering the lower part of the nose, and the rest was swathed about the sinuous body of the model in rags of lace following the uneven hem of the skirt. All the manikins were dressed in clinging gray satin crepe with let or turquoise girdles worn about the hips. The girdles came quite to the ankles and one point of the drape swept the ground. The sleeves ended midway between the elbow and shoulders.

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 9.—Adoption of a comprehensive platform one plank of which condemned the Ku Klux Klan, and endorsement of a complete list of candidates to oppose Democratic nominees in the November election constituted the chief work of the closing session of the Texas Republican biennial convention here. The votes in both instances were unanimous.

E. P. Wilcox, Austin banker, was nominated for United States Senator and W. H. Atwell, former Federal District Attorney of north Texas, for Governor.

The platform denouncing the Ku Klux Klan accused the Democratic party of being dominated by it. The platform also reaffirmed the Republican party's national stand on the tariff question, and endorsed the policies accomplished by the Harding Administration.

The platform against the Ku Klux Klan sets forth that the Republican party stands committed unreservedly for pure and undefiled 100 per cent Americanism as established by the founders of the Republic, but any similar racial or discriminatory policies between loyal Americans on the ground of religious belief or nationality.

A telegram from President Harding was read expressing approval of the party's course in Texas and vowing hope for marked progress in the future.

## REPUBLICANS OF TEXAS CONDEMN KU KLUX KLAN

Party Convention Puts Full Ticket in Field.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Charges were made before Magistrate Farnham to-day by city detectives that a gang had been imported from New York to terrorize garment workers who refused to join the strike here.

The charges were made during the hearing of six men arrested early to-day as they were approaching the home of a worker with cans of gasoline and police soaked fuses, according to the police.

There have been three incendiary fires at the homes of clothing workers, the detectives said, since the reported arrival of the gangsters from New York. The six arrested to-day were held without bail and will be given another hearing next week.

## WAYLAND TRUSTEES NAMED.

John Elton Wayland of 163 Broadway and the Fifth Avenue Bank were yesterday appointed a committee of the property of Chandler N. Wayland, formerly of Stonington, Conn., as a result of recent findings of a sheriff's jury that he was unable to care for his own affairs. He is 85 years old. His estate is valued at approximately \$485,000.

Justice Charles L. Gay directed the younger Wayland to file a bond for \$148,000.

## FOUND ANYTHING?

See, see if it is advertised in the Last and Second of today's New York Herald.

# FORD SAYS MUZZLE STREET, END STRIKE

Declares Money Kings Are Behind Every Industrial Disturbance.

ASSAILS LABOR UNIONS

Asserts They Are All Created and Engineered by Leaders of Finance.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. CLAYTON, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer and potential Presidential candidate, would muzzle the money kings of Wall Street to stop industrial disputes.

At the same time he assails labor unions as being engineered by capitalists and leaders of finance who know that with their workers organized into units they can be handled with twice the effectiveness they could be handled were they split into factions, unorganized and working alone.

"Can the present coal and rail strikes be settled by compromise, or will the issue of leadership in industry be fought out to the end this time?" he was asked.

"There can be no settlement of these strikes so long as the moneyed interests of Wall Street continue in their efforts to dominate American industry," he replied. "They are behind these walkouts as they are behind every disturbance in the ranks of labor or capital. Get them, and you will succeed in bringing industrial peace."

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## SMALL HAT, KNEE SKIRT GONE, SHOW INDICATES

New Chapeaux Are Wide, With Mushroom Effect.

Following are the Congressional nominees for Ohio: First district, Nicholas Longworth, R., Cincinnati; S. G. Stricker, D., Cincinnati; Second district, A. E. Stephens, R., Cincinnati; J. R. Quinn, D., Cincinnati; Third district, Roy G. Fitzgerald, R., Dayton; Warren G. D., Hamilton; Fourth district, John L. Cable, R., Lima; J. H. Cooke, D., Wapakoneta; Fifth district, C. J. Thompson, R., Defiance; Kniffen, D., Napoleon; Sixth district, C. Kearns, R., Batavia; W. N. Gableman, D., Portsmouth; Seventh district, Charles Brand, R., Urbana; C. B. Zimmerman, D., Springfield; Eighth district, R. Clint Cole, R., Findlay; H. H. Hartman, D., Galion; Ninth district, W. W. Chalmers, R., Toledo; J. R. Sherwood, D., Toledo; Tenth district, J. M. Foster, R., Athens; John Sharp, J. D., Nelsonville; Eleventh district, E. D. Ricketts, R., Logan; W. G. Underwood, D., New Lexington; Twelfth district, Joseph R. Columbus, R., H. Stage Valentine, D., Columbus; Thirteenth district, James T. Bogg, R., Sandusky; A. W. Overmyer, D., Fremont; Fourteenth district, E. E. Whittemore, R., Akron; M. I. Daves, D., Kent; Fifteenth district, C. Ellis Moore, R., Cambridge; R. Alexander, D., Zanesville; Sixteenth district, J. H. Himes, R., Canton; John S. McSweney, D., Vinton; Seventeenth district, W. E. Morgan, R., Newark; W. A. Ashbrook, D., Johnstown; Eighteenth district, B. F. Murphy, R., Steubenville; Marion Huffman, D., Bullaire; Nineteenth district, John G. Cooper, R., Youngstown; Tenth district, J. J. Young, R., Jackson; C. H. Norton, Twentieth district, M. G. Norton, R., Cleveland; C. A. Mooney, D., Cleveland; Twenty-first district, H. C. Gahn, R., Cleveland; Robert Croasser, D., Cleveland; Twenty-second district, Edward Burton, R., Cleveland; W. J. Zout, D., Cleveland.

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